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ABSTRACT

In April 1968, approximately 10,454,000 persons lived on farms in the United States--about one person in every 19. The farm population had declined steadily from 1960 and dropped 3.9 percent from 1967 to 1968. From 1960 to 1968, there continued to be more males than females living on farms, and the number of farm children under 14 years of age dropped by 45 percent while the number of farm persons over 14 declined by only 28 percent. There were 1.1 million nonwhite farm residents, or about 10.6 percent of the total. About 60 percent of the farm population was in the labor force, and less than 2 percent was unemployed. Six tables and a chart are appended.
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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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Farm Population

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FARM POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1968

In the 12-month period centered on April 1968, an average of 10,454,000 persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. This estimate was prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census and the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Of the total U.S. population, 5.2 percent, or about 1 person in 19, had a farm residence (table A). The farm population was 421,000 or 3.9 percent smaller in 1968 than in 1967. Thus, the long-term downward trend in the number of farm residents continued (see chart, p. 11). From the beginning of the decade to 1968, the number of persons living on U.S. farms declined by about 5.2 million. In contrast, the civilian noninstitutional nonfarm population increased by about 24.3 million. The annual rates of change for 1960-68 were a decrease of 5.0 percent for the farm population and an increase of 1.8 percent for the nonfarm population.

Table A.--POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL AND FARM: APRIL 1960 TO 1968

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total resident population	Farm population	
		Number of persons[1]	Percent of total population
1968	199,376	10,454	5.2
1967	197,365	10,875	5.5
1966	195,377	11,595	5.9
1965	193,258	12,363	6.4
1964	190,724	12,954	6.8
1963	187,998	13,367	7.1
1962	185,208	14,313	7.7
1961	182,350	14,803	8.1
1960	[2]179,323	15,635	8.7

[1] April-centered annual averages; see "Definitions and explanations."
[2] Census count.

In the same period, the absolute loss was higher for white farm residents, who comprise the great bulk of the farm population, but the relative loss was higher for nonwhites. For the white and nonwhite segments of the farm population, the annual rates of decline for 1960-68 were 4.2 and 10.6 percent, respectively.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FARM POPULATION

In 1968, there were more males than females living on U.S. farms. The predominance of males over females has been a characteristic of the farm population for many years.

The decline in the number of farm residents has affected the age structure of this population group. Disproportionate rates of decline between the two broad age groups--under 14 years and 14 years old and over--have resulted in a decrease in the proportion of children.

Between 1960 and 1968, the number of farm children under 14 years of age dropped by 45 percent, whereas farm persons 14 years of age and over declined 28 percent. Consequently, in 1968, children under 14 years old comprised about a fourth of the farm total, whereas in 1960 they represented nearly a third (table 1). On the other hand, persons 55 years old and over declined by only 14 percent, and as a result rose in their proportion of the total farm population from 18 to 23 percent.

Of the 10.5 million farm residents in the United States in 1968, 1.1 million or 10.6 percent were nonwhite (table 2). Nonwhites on farms comprised a smaller proportion of the farm total as the nonwhite farm population continued to decline faster than the white. Since the beginning of the decade, nonwhites on farms declined by 57 percent as compared with 29 percent for whites. The nonwhite farm population was a much younger group than the white. In 1968, 37 percent of all farm nonwhites were under 14 years of age; the comparable figure for the white farm population was 25 percent.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Maurice H. Stans, Secretary
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Clifford M. Hardin, Secretary

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

In 1968, about 60 percent of the farm population 14 years old and over was in the labor force, either working or seeking work (table 3). There were, however, indications of color and regional differences. Labor force participation was somewhat higher for white farm residents than for nonwhites, with participation rates of 60 and 53 percent, respectively (table 4). There was also evidence that persons 14 years old and over living on farms in the combined Northern and Western Regions of the country were more likely to be in the labor force than were farm residents of the South.

Unemployment was relatively low among farm residents. In 1968, less than 2 percent of the farm resident labor force was unemployed. In the civilian labor force living off farms, the unemployment rate was about 4 percent. In both population groups, nonwhites had higher unemployment rates than whites. Among nonwhite farm residents, the unemployment rate was 4.1 percent; among whites, 1.4 percent. The comparable unemployment rates for the noninstitutional civilian nonfarm populations were 7.5 and 3.5 percent, respectively.

The downward trend in the number and proportion of the farm resident labor force employed in agriculture continued. Of the 4.6 million persons in the 1968 farm resident labor force, 2.6 million or 57 percent, were employed in agriculture. In 1960 there were 6.3 million farm residents in the labor force, with 64 percent employed in agriculture. As with labor force participation, employment in agriculture was more prevalent among persons who lived on farms in the North and West combined than among those who lived in the South. Survey data for 1961, when regional data first became available, indicate that a decrease in agriculture employment (as the sole or primary job) has occurred in both of these major regions of the country. The heaviest loss occurred in the South where agricultural employment of farm people dropped 48 percent between 1961 and 1968.

The decline in agricultural employment in the farm population was accompanied by an increase in the proportion employed in nonagricultural industries. Since 1960, the proportion of the farm labor force employed in nonfarm work has risen from 33 to 41 percent. Indications are that an increase occurred among males as well as females.

Data on class of worker for the 1968 farm population employed in agriculture show that males were predominantly self-employed workers, whereas females most often worked as unpaid family members (table 5). This was true regardless of their region of residence. For the two color groups, however, the class of worker distribution differed greatly. Self-employment was the dominant class of work for 64 percent of white farm persons in agriculture, whereas among nonwhites only 33 percent were self-employed, and half worked for wages or salary. There was also an indication of an increase since 1960 in the percentage of nonwhite farm people working in agriculture who were on a wage or salary basis. This is consistent with the rapid conversion of Southern cotton farming from a tenant farm organization to one of large-scale units hiring wage workers. The same trend shows in the Census of Agriculture. Today, hired farm work, rather than work as farm operators, is the principal role of nonwhites who are engaged in agriculture.

There were 1.9 million persons who resided on farms and worked in nonagricultural industries in 1968 (table 6). These persons were preponderantly engaged as wage and salary workers.

The total number of persons employed in agriculture in the United States averaged 4,131,000 in the 12-month period centered on April 1968. Of these, 63 percent lived on farms and the remaining 37 percent lived off farms (table B). As the total number of persons employed in agriculture has decreased, the proportion with a nonfarm residence has increased. At the beginning of the decade, 25 percent of the agricultural work force did not live on a farm. In 1968, 37 percent of all agricultural workers were nonfarm residents. The increase in the proportion of persons who commute from a nonfarm place of residence to farm work appears to have occurred among both males and females.

An average of 1.5 million nonfarm residents were employed in agriculture in 1968 (table C). The majority of these nonfarm residents, 68 percent, were hired workers.

Table B.--PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE BY FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE AND SEX: APRIL 1968 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1968 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Residence	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960
Total employed in agriculture.....	4,131	5,395	3,413	4,576	718	819	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm residents.....	2,610	4,025	2,130	3,388	479	637	63.2	74.6	62.4	74.0	66.7	77.8
Nonfarm residents.....	1,522	1,370	1,283	1,188	239	182	36.8	25.4	37.6	26.0	33.3	22.2

Table C.--NONFARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX: APRIL 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Class of worker	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total agricultural workers.....	1,522	1,283	239	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	418	393	25	27.5	30.6	10.5
Wage and salary workers.....	1,029	858	171	67.6	66.9	71.5
Unpaid family workers.....	75	31	44	4.9	2.4	18.4

By comparing tables 5 and C, it can be seen that about 80 percent of all self-employed people in agriculture live on farms. However, about 70 percent of wage and salary agricultural workers are nonfarm residents. The majority of this latter group, in other words, have ended the old correspondence between place of work and place of residence that once characterized farm workers.

RELATED REPORTS

Comparable figures for 1967 appear in Farm Population, Series Census-ERS (P-27), No. 39, and other reports have been published annually beginning in 1961. Farm population figures for the United States, States, and counties for 1960 appear in chapter C of 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. Characteristics of the farm population by States are presented in chapter D. Final report PC(3)-1A, State Economic Areas, presents the characteristics of the farm population in the State economic areas.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--With the exception of the total population shown in table A, all figures in this report relate to the civilian population. For convenience the term "farm population" is used without qualification, although the relatively few members of the Armed Forces living on farms are excluded.

Farm population, 1960 definition.--In the Current Population Survey and the 1960 Census of Population, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres if as much as $50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. It also includes those living on places of under 10 acres if as much as $250 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. Persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are classified as nonfarm.

Since April 1960 in the Current Population Surveys, farm residence has been determined by the responses to two questions. Owners are asked, "Does this place have 10 or more acres?" and renters are asked, "Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?" If the response is "Yes," the respondent is asked "During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $50 or more?" If the acreage response is "No," the inquiry relates to sales of $250 or more.

In the Current Population Survey, unmarried persons attending college away from home are enumerated as residents of their parents' homes; whereas, in the Census of Population, such persons are enumerated as residents of the communities in which they live while attending college. The effect of this difference is to classify a larger number of college-age persons as farm residents in the Current Population Survey than would be so classified under decennial census usage.

Farm population is not counted on places that lie within urban boundaries. Beginning with the 1962 estimate, the estimated farm population is limited to the rural territory as determined in the 1960 Census of Population. In the Current Population Surveys of 1960 and 1961, the urban-rural boundaries used were those of the 1950 Census of Population and did not take into account the annexations and other substantial expansions of urban territory that were incorporated into the 1960 Census of Population. The effect of this difference was to classify an unknown number of persons as rural farm in the Current Population Surveys of 1960 and 1961 who were treated as urban in the reports of the 1960 census.

Under CPS procedures a place is classified by farm or nonfarm residence at the time the household enters the sample. Prior to April 1963, this initial classification was retained in most cases, without reexamination, for the entire 16-month period in which a household remains in the sample. (A household is in the panel for 4 months, drops out for 8 months, and then is reinstated for 4 months.) In view of the continued decline in the farm population, it is likely that some places which qualified as farms on entrance no longer met the criteria toward the end of the 16-month period. Since April 1963 the questions concerning farm residence have been re-asked of all households as they are reinstated in the sample a year after their first interview. The precise effect of the new procedure has not been measured. It is not thought to be great, but the direction of change is almost certainly toward a lowering of the 1963 and 1964 farm population estimates in comparison with what the former procedure would have yielded.

April-centered annual averages.--April-centered annual averages of the farm population for the years 1960 through 1968 were computed by using data for the five quarters centered on the April date for which the estimate was being prepared.[1] One reason for the past choice of April as the date of the annual population survey was that this is the decennial census month. April-centered annual averages for persons under 14 years by color and sex, and for persons 14 years old and over, by color, sex, age, labor force characteristics, and region were computed for 1968 by using data for the specified characteristics for the five quarters centered on April 1968.

Estimates for the month of April only.--Data in tables B, 1 to 3, and 5 for 1960 are estimates from CPS for the month of April only. April-centered annual averages were not available for 1960 for all the characteristics in these tables.

Age.--The age classification, for each month used in computing the averages, is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Labor force and employment status.--The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Agriculture.--The industry category "agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "farmers and farm managers" and "farm laborers and foremen." It also includes (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in activities other than strictly farm operation such as cotton ginning, contract farm services, veterinary and breeding services, hatcheries, experimental stations, greenhouses, landscape gardening, tree service, trapping, hunting preserves, and kennels.

Nonagricultural industries.--This category includes all industries not specifically classed under agriculture.

Multiple jobs.--Persons with two or more jobs during the survey week were classified as employed in the industry in which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. Consequently, some of the persons shown in this report as engaged in nonagricultural activities also engaged in agriculture and vice versa.

Class of workers

Self-employed workers.--Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant.

Wage and salary workers.--Persons who worked for any governmental unit or private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Unpaid family workers.--Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Rounding.--The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand. With few exceptions, the individual figures in this report have not been adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are rounded to the

[1]For example, for April 1968, quarterly estimates for the months of October 1967, and January, April, July, and October 1968, were used, with a weight of one-eighth each given to the two October estimates and a weight of one-fourth to each of the estimates of the other 3 months.

nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--With the exception of the total population shown on table A, the estimates are based on data obtained in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The present sample, initiated in January 1967, is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but which are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Between December 1962 and December 1966 the sample was spread over 357 areas with an average monthly sample size of 35,000 households. In 1960 the sample also averaged 35,000 households monthly, but was spread over 333 areas.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in table D are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table E contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

The tables mentioned above show standard errors for April-centered 1968 estimates. The April-centered annual estimates of the farm population are subject to somewhat less sampling variability than are the data for a single month.

Table D.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	5,000	1,000,000.....	32,000
50,000.....	7,000	2,500,000.....	54,000
100,000.....	10,000	5,000,000.....	84,000
250,000.....	16,000	10,000,000.....	138,000
500,000.....	22,000	15,000,000.....	189,000

Table E.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
1 or 99.....	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or 98.....	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.9	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75.....	8.5	6.0	4.2	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
50.....	9.8	6.9	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table 1 of this report shows that in 1968 there were 4 million male members 14 years old and over in the farm population. Table D shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 72,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 72,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 144,000 (twice the standard error).

Table 3 shows that of these 4 million, 3,221,000, or 80.5 percent, were in the labor force. Table E shows the standard error of 80.5 percent on a base of 4 million to be approximately 0.6 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 80.5 percent would be within 0.6 percent of a complete figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.2 percent of a census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be between 79.3 and 81.7 percent.

The above standard errors are appropriate for April-centered 1967 and 1968 figures.

To obtain standard errors for data collected for the single month, April 1960, multiply the above numbers by 2.2.

The standard error of the difference between 1967 and 1968 estimates of U.S. farm population is about 150,000. The standard error of the difference between the 1966 and 1967 estimates of the U.S. farm population is about 200,000. The standard error for differences in two consecutive annual estimates for earlier years (back to 1960) is about 175,000. This figure of 175,000 is a lower standard error for these differences than has been cited in earlier reports.

COMPARABILITY WITH 1960 CENSUS DATA

The total farm population on April 1, 1960, according to the 1960 Census of Population, was 13,474,771. The corresponding figure from the April 1960 Current Population Survey was 15,669,000 and the April-centered annual average was 15,635,000. These discrepancies between the census and the Current Population Survey figures are a function of several factors.

Although there is no conclusive evidence on the relative validity of the farm-nonfarm classification in the Current Population Survey as compared with the census, investigations in other subject-matter fields have demonstrated that the more experienced and better trained Current Population Survey interviewers generally were more successful in obtaining correct responses in marginal cases. For example, the census enumerators may have been less successful in identifying households living on places from which the value of farm products sold amounted to only a little more than the minimum qualifying value.

The Current Population Survey figures are subject to sampling variability, as pointed out above. The census figures are also subject to a small sampling variability.

As pointed out in the section on "Definitions and explanations," there are a number of differences in procedures and definitions which may account for some of the differences in the numbers. In general, they would tend to raise the Current Population Survey estimates in comparison with the census.

The former procedure of retaining the original farm-nonfarm classification from the first to the last time when the household was in the CPS panel (a period of 16 months), mentioned above in the section on "Farm population, 1960 definition" accounts for part of the excess of the CPS farm population count over the corresponding count in the 1960 census. The maximum period for which the CPS classification could have been out of date in April 1960, however, was only 3 months, since the new definition was first used in January 1960.

Table 1.--FARM POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1968 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1968 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960
All ages.....	10,454	15,669	5,419	8,184	5,035	7,485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years.....	2,748	4,995	1,419	2,586	1,329	2,409	26.3	31.9	26.2	31.6	26.4	32.2
14 years and over.....	7,706	10,674	4,000	5,598	3,706	5,076	73.7	68.1	73.8	68.4	73.6	67.8
14 to 19 years.....	1,400	1,868	756	1,011	644	857	13.4	11.9	14.0	12.3	12.8	11.4
20 to 24 years.....	544	763	302	426	242	337	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5
25 to 34 years.....	808	1,461	389	731	419	730	7.7	9.3	7.2	8.9	8.3	9.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,128	1,803	545	881	583	922	10.8	11.5	10.1	10.8	11.6	12.3
45 to 54 years.....	1,393	1,963	711	1,048	682	915	13.3	12.5	13.1	12.8	13.5	12.2
55 to 64 years.....	1,291	1,490	682	782	609	708	12.3	9.5	12.6	9.6	12.1	9.5
65 years and over.....	1,142	1,326	615	719	527	607	10.9	8.5	11.3	8.8	10.5	8.1

Table 2.--FARM POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR BROAD AGE GROUPS: APRIL 1968 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1968 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Age and color	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960
Total.....	10,454	15,669	5,419	8,184	5,035	7,485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	9,348	13,092	4,847	6,871	4,501	6,221	89.4	83.6	89.4	84.0	89.4	83.1
Nonwhite.....	1,106	2,577	572	1,313	534	1,264	10.6	16.4	10.6	16.0	10.6	16.9
Under 14 years.....	2,748	4,995	1,419	2,586	1,329	2,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,334	3,851	1,209	1,995	1,125	1,856	84.9	77.1	85.2	77.1	84.7	77.0
Nonwhite.....	414	1,144	210	591	204	553	15.1	22.9	14.8	22.9	15.3	23.0
14 years and over.....	7,706	10,674	4,000	5,598	3,706	5,076	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	7,014	9,241	3,638	4,876	3,376	4,365	91.0	86.6	91.0	87.1	91.1	86.0
Nonwhite.....	692	1,433	362	722	330	711	9.0	13.4	9.0	12.9	8.9	14.0

Table 3.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FARM POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, APRIL 1968 AND 1960, AND BY REGIONS, APRIL 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1968 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Labor force status and sex	Total		North and West	South	Percent distribution			
					Total		North and West	South
	1968	1960	1968	1968	1968	1960	1968	1968
Both sexes.....	7,706	10,674	4,634	3,072	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	4,578	6,266	2,885	1,693	59.4	58.7	62.3	55.1
Not in labor force.....	3,129	4,408	1,750	1,379	40.6	41.3	37.8	44.9
Labor force.....	4,578	6,266	2,885	1,693	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	4,505	6,089	2,855	1,650	98.4	97.2	99.0	97.5
Agriculture.....	2,610	4,025	1,748	862	57.0	64.2	60.6	50.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,895	2,064	1,107	788	41.4	33.0	38.4	46.5
Unemployed.....	73	177	30	43	1.6	2.8	1.0	2.5
Male.....	4,000	5,598	2,436	1,564	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	3,221	4,743	2,024	1,197	80.5	84.7	83.1	76.5
Not in labor force.....	779	855	411	368	19.5	15.3	16.9	23.5
Labor force.....	3,221	4,743	2,024	1,197	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,190	4,640	2,013	1,177	99.0	97.8	99.5	98.3
Agriculture.....	2,130	3,388	1,408	722	66.1	71.4	69.6	60.3
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,060	1,252	606	454	32.9	26.4	29.9	37.9
Unemployed.....	31	103	11	20	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.7
Female.....	3,706	5,076	2,198	1,508	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	1,356	1,523	860	496	36.6	30.0	39.1	32.9
Not in labor force.....	2,350	3,553	1,339	1,011	63.4	70.0	60.9	67.0
Labor force.....	1,356	1,523	860	496	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,314	1,449	841	473	96.9	95.1	97.8	95.4
Agriculture.....	479	637	339	140	35.3	41.8	39.4	28.2
Nonagricultural industries.....	835	812	502	333	61.6	53.3	58.4	67.1
Unemployed.....	42	74	19	23	3.1	4.9	2.2	4.6

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FARM POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR REGIONS: APRIL 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Labor force status, color, and sex	Total	North and West	South	Percent distribution		
				Total	North and West	South
WHITE						
Both sexes	7,014	4,573	2,441	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	4,211	2,849	1,362	60.0	62.3	55.8
Not in labor force	2,804	1,725	1,079	40.0	37.7	44.2
Labor force	4,211	2,849	1,362	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	4,152	2,820	1,332	98.6	99.0	97.8
Agriculture	2,395	1,722	673	56.9	60.4	49.4
Nonagricultural industries	1,757	1,098	659	41.7	38.5	48.4
Unemployed	59	29	30	1.4	1.0	2.2
Male	3,638	2,402	1,236	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	2,969	1,999	970	81.6	83.2	78.5
Not in labor force	669	403	266	18.4	16.8	21.5
Labor force	2,969	1,999	970	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	2,944	1,989	955	99.2	99.5	98.5
Agriculture	1,962	1,388	574	66.1	69.4	59.2
Nonagricultural industries	982	601	381	33.1	30.1	39.3
Unemployed	25	10	15	0.8	0.5	1.5
Female	3,376	2,171	1,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	1,241	849	392	36.8	39.1	32.5
Not in labor force	2,135	1,322	813	63.2	60.9	67.5
Labor force	1,241	849	392	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	1,208	831	377	97.3	97.9	96.2
Agriculture	433	334	99	34.9	39.3	25.3
Nonagricultural industries	775	497	278	62.4	58.5	70.9
Unemployed	33	18	15	2.7	2.1	3.8
NONWHITE						
Both sexes	692	61	631	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force	368	37	331	53.2	(B)	52.5
Not in labor force	325	26	299	47.0	(B)	47.4
Labor force	368	37	331	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed	353	35	318	95.9	(B)	96.1
Agriculture	215	25	190	58.4	(B)	57.4
Nonagricultural industries	138	9	129	37.5	(B)	39.0
Unemployed	15	2	13	4.1	(B)	3.9
Male	362	33	329	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force	253	25	228	69.9	(B)	69.3
Not in labor force	109	8	101	30.1	(B)	30.7
Labor force	253	25	228	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed	247	25	222	97.6	(B)	97.4
Agriculture	169	20	149	66.8	(B)	65.4
Nonagricultural industries	78	5	73	30.8	(B)	32.0
Unemployed	6	-	6	2.4	(B)	2.6
Female	330	28	302	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force	115	11	104	34.8	(B)	34.4
Not in labor force	215	17	198	65.2	(B)	65.6
Labor force	115	11	104	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed	106	10	96	92.2	(B)	92.3
Agriculture	46	5	41	40.0	(B)	39.4
Nonagricultural industries	60	5	55	52.2	(B)	52.9
Unemployed	9	1	8	7.8	(B)	7.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

Table 5.--FARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE BY CLASS OF WORKER, SEX, AND COLOR, APRIL 1968 AND 1960, AND BY REGIONS, APRIL 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1968 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Class of worker, sex, and color	Total		North and West	South	Percent distribution			
					Total		North and West	South
	1968	1960	1968	1968	1968	1960	1968	1968
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS								
Both sexes	2,610	4,025	1,748	862	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,605	2,405	1,105	500	61.5	59.8	63.2	58.0
Wage and salary workers	422	782	196	226	16.2	19.4	11.2	26.2
Unpaid family workers	583	838	447	136	22.3	20.8	25.6	15.8
Male	2,130	3,388	1,408	722	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,539	2,313	1,062	477	72.3	68.3	75.4	66.1
Wage and salary workers	362	691	171	191	17.0	20.4	12.1	26.5
Unpaid family workers	230	384	175	55	10.8	11.3	12.4	7.6
Female	479	637	339	140	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	67	92	44	23	14.0	14.4	13.0	16.4
Wage and salary workers	59	91	24	35	12.3	14.3	7.1	25.0
Unpaid family workers	353	454	271	82	73.7	71.3	79.9	58.6
WHITE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS								
Both sexes	2,395	3,426	1,722	673	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,536	2,185	1,098	438	64.1	63.8	63.8	65.1
Wage and salary workers	306	536	182	124	12.8	15.6	10.6	18.4
Unpaid family workers	554	705	443	111	23.1	20.6	25.7	16.5
Male	1,962	2,911	1,388	574	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	1,473	2,111	1,054	419	75.1	72.5	75.9	73.0
Wage and salary workers	273	491	160	113	13.9	16.9	11.5	19.7
Unpaid family workers	216	309	174	42	11.0	10.6	12.5	7.3
Female	433	515	334	99	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	63	74	44	19	14.5	14.4	13.2	19.2
Wage and salary workers	33	45	22	11	7.6	8.7	6.6	11.1
Unpaid family workers	338	396	269	69	78.1	76.9	80.5	69.7
NONWHITE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS								
Both sexes	215	599	25	190	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers	70	220	8	62	32.6	36.7	(B)	32.6
Wage and salary workers	115	246	13	102	53.5	41.1	(B)	53.7
Unpaid family workers	29	133	3	26	13.5	22.2	(B)	13.7
Male	169	477	20	149	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers	66	202	8	58	39.1	42.4	(B)	38.9
Wage and salary workers	89	200	11	78	52.7	41.9	(B)	52.3
Unpaid family workers	14	75	1	13	8.3	15.7	(B)	8.7
Female	46	122	5	41	(B)	100.0	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers	4	18	-	4	(B)	14.8	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers	26	46	2	24	(B)	37.7	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers	15	58	2	13	(B)	47.5	(B)	(B)

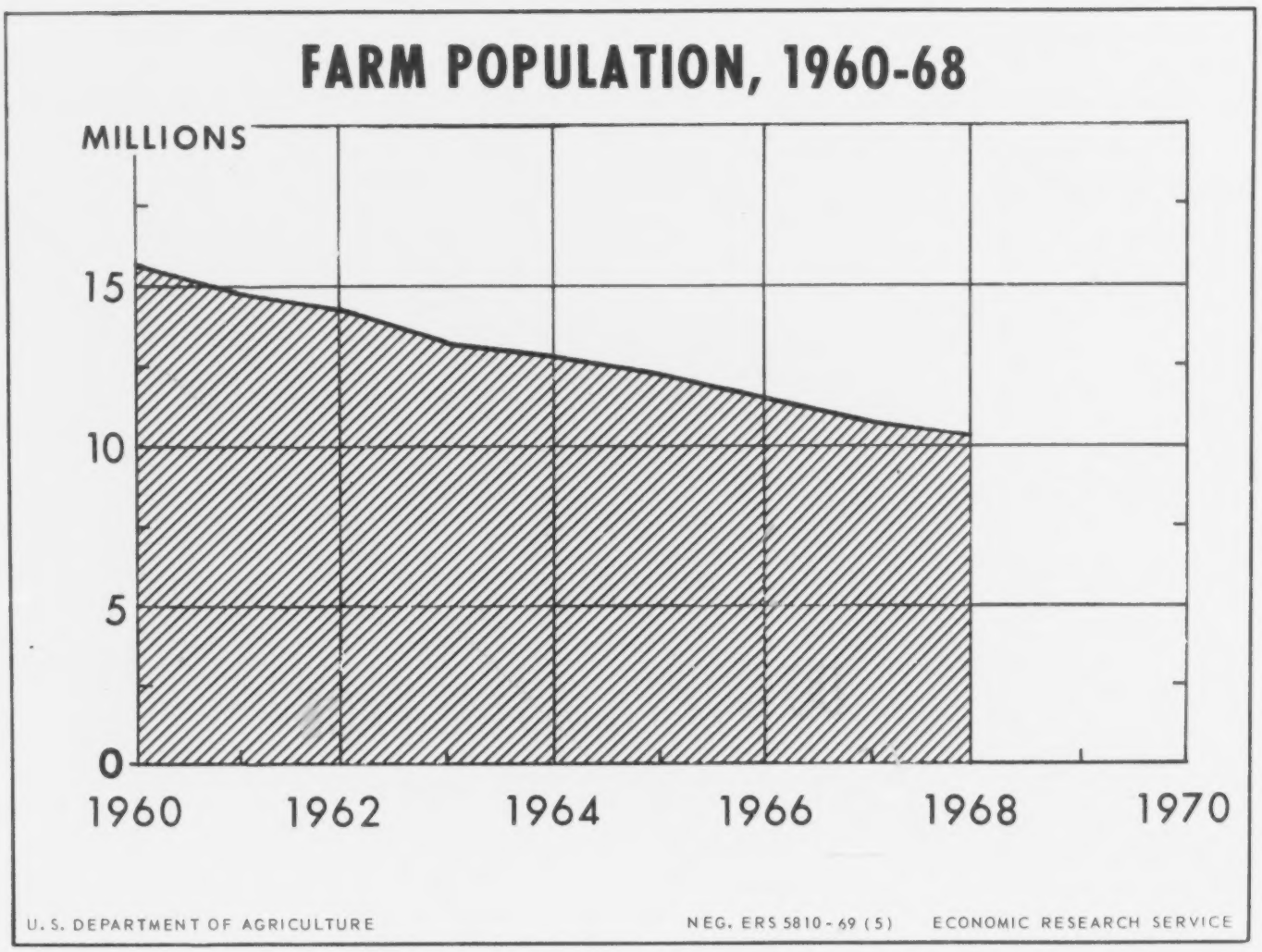
- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

Table 6.--FARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES BY CLASS OF WORKER, SEX, AND COLOR, FOR REGIONS: APRIL 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Class of worker, sex, and color	Total	North and West	South	Percent distribution		
				Total	North and West	South
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS						
Both sexes	1,895	1,107	788	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	164	86	78	8.7	7.8	9.9
Wage and salary workers	1,712	1,013	699	90.3	91.5	88.7
Unpaid family workers	19	9	10	1.0	0.8	1.3
Male	1,060	606	454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	112	57	55	10.6	9.4	12.1
Wage and salary workers	944	547	397	89.1	90.3	87.4
Unpaid family workers	4	2	2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Female	835	502	333	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	51	28	23	6.1	5.6	6.9
Wage and salary workers	768	466	302	92.0	92.8	90.7
Unpaid family workers	16	8	8	1.9	1.6	2.4
WHITE NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS						
Both sexes	1,757	1,098	659	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	157	84	73	8.9	7.7	11.1
Wage and salary workers	1,581	1,005	576	90.0	91.5	87.4
Unpaid family workers	19	9	10	1.1	0.8	1.5
Male	982	601	381	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	108	57	51	11.0	9.5	13.4
Wage and salary workers	870	542	328	88.6	90.2	86.1
Unpaid family workers	4	2	2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Female	775	497	278	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers	49	27	22	6.3	5.4	7.9
Wage and salary workers	711	463	248	91.7	93.2	89.2
Unpaid family workers	15	7	8	1.9	1.4	2.9
NONWHITE NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS						
Both sexes	138	9	129	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers	6	-	6	4.3	(B)	4.7
Wage and salary workers	131	9	122	94.9	(B)	94.6
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	(B)	-
Male	78	5	73	100.0	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers	4	-	4	5.1	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers	74	5	69	94.9	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)
Female	60	5	55	(B)	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers	2	-	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers	57	4	53	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.



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